1. A method comprising:

receiving incident light intended for a receptor;

sending part of the incident light to a sensor, wherein the sensor is in a first plane and the incident light is in a second plane;

identifying a portion of the incident light that exceeds a predetermined threshold intensity; and

adjusting the opacity of a first plurality of cells of a matrix corresponding to the portion.

Sub A1

2. The method of claim 1, identifying a portion of the incident light that exceeds a predetermined threshold intensity further comprising:

associating a first intensity value to the incident light; and

comparing the first intensity value to the predetermined threshold intensity.

3. The method of claim 2, adjusting the opacity of a first plurality of cells of a matrix corresponding to the portion further comprising:

identifying an axis between the receptor in a first position and a source, wherein the axis intersects the matrix; and

adjusting the opacity of the first plurality of cells of the matrix which are substantially near the intersection of the axis.

Sub A1 cont

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:

determining that the receptor has moved to a second position;

identifying a second axis between the receptor in the second position and the source, wherein the second axis intersects the matrix; and

adjusting the opacity of a second plurality of cells of the matrix which are substantially near the intersection of the second axis.

5. The method of claim 3, adjusting the opacity of a first plurality of cells of the matrix which are substantially near the intersection of the axis further comprising increasing the opacity of the first plurality of cells.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

identifying a bright light source in the incident light;

identifying a direction of sight of the receptor; and

adjusting the opacity of a first plurality of cells of the matrix when the direction of sight is within an active zone.

Sub A2

7. The method of claim 6, further comprising:

adjusting the opacity of a second plurality of cells of the matrix when the direction of sight is not within the active zone.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the second plurality of cells is larger than the first plurality of cells.

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9. The method of claim 8, adjusting the opacity of a first plurality of cells of a matrix corresponding to the portion further comprising:

identifying a first optical element of the receptor;

identifying a second optical element of the receptor; and

selecting the first plurality of cells based upon a parallax effect between the first and second optical elements.

10. The method of claim 1, sending part of the incident light to a sensor further comprising:

receiving the incident light into a beamsplitter; and

refracting part of the incident light to the sensor.

11. A system comprising:

a light deflector to redirect incident light of an image being received by a receptor;

a sensor to receive the redirected incident light;

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a matrix comprising a plurality of cells, wherein the opacity of each of the cells may selectively be adjusted: and

a controller coupled to the matrix, wherein the controller:

receives information about the intensity of the redirected incident light from the sensor: and

adjusts the opacity of one or more cells of the matrix based upon the information.

12. The system of claim 11, wherein the matrix comprises a plurality of two-dimensional transmissive liquid crystal display cells.

13. The system of claim 11, wherein the sensor comprises a plurality of photoreceptor cells.

14. The system of claim 11, wherein the controller comprises a processor-based system including a software program.

15. The system of claim 11, wherein the deflector comprises a beamsplitter.

16. The system of claim 15, wherein the beamsplitter passes about 90% of the incident light while deflecting about 10% of the incident light to the sensor.

17. The system of claim 15, wherein the beamsplitter passes about 60% of the incident light while deflecting about 40% of the incident light to the sensor.

Sub A3 Cont

18. The system of claim 15, wherein the beamsplitter passes about 50% of the incident light while deflecting about 50% of the incident light to the sensor.

19. The system of claim 11, wherein the sensor comprises a charge-coupled device.

20. The system of claim 19, wherein the charge-coupled device is located inside a camera body.

21. The system of claim 20, wherein the controller further includes parameter adjustment controls.

22. The system of claim 11, further comprising an adjustable lens which receives the incident light and focuses the incident light on the matrix.

23. A system comprising:

a sensor to receive incident light from a scene intended for a receptor;

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a matrix comprising a plurality of elements, wherein each of the elements is adjustable to selectively send incident light to the receptor; and

Cont

a controller coupled to the matrix, wherein the controller:

receives information about the intensity of the incident light from the sensor; and

adjusts one or more elements of the matrix.

24. The system of claim 23, further comprising a light deflector to send a portion of the incident light from a scene to the sensor.

25. The system of claim 23, wherein the matrix is a digital micromirror device (DMD) and the elements are micromirrors.

26. The system of claim 25, wherein the micromirrors may each selectively be rotated either +10 degrees or -10 degrees from the DMD.

27. The system of claim 25, wherein the micromirrors may each selectively be rotated either +20 degrees or -20 degrees from the DMD.

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28. The system of claim 23, wherein the sensor is a charged-coupled device comprising a plurality of photosensitive cells.

29. The system of claim 26, wherein the controller selectively rotates the micromirrors -10 degrees from the DMD to keep incident light from reaching the receptor.

30. The system of claim 26, wherein the controller selectively rotates the micromirrors +10 degrees from the DMD to send incident light to the receptor.

31. The system of claim 25, wherein the controller selectively rotates the micromirrors at an angle so that the incident light does not reach the receptor.

32. The system of claim 31, wherein the controller selectively rotates the micromirrors at a second angle so that the incident light reaches the receptor.

33. The system of claim 23, further comprising a mirror positioned such that a light ray received by the receptor is parallel to the incident light.

Sub A3 Cont

34. A method comprising:

reflecting incident light from a mirror to a sensor;

sensing the intensity of the incident light; and

selectively positioning the mirror to reflect the incident light to a receptor based on the intensity of the incident light.

35. The method of claim 34, further comprising:

positioning the mirror to reflect the incident light to the receptor if the intensity does not exceed a predetermined value.

36. A system comprising:

a mirror for reflecting incident light;

a sensor to measure the intensity of the incident light; and

a controller for receiving information from the sensor, wherein the controller selectively positions the mirror to reflect the incident light to a receptor.

37. The system of claim 36, wherein the mirror further reflects incident light to the sensor.

Sub A2 Cont

38. The system of claim 37, wherein the controller selectively positions the mirror to oscillate between reflecting incident light to the sensor and to the reflector.

39. An article comprising a medium storing software which, when executed, causes a processor-based system to:

receive light intensity information from a sensor where the sensor is not in a primary image plane;

compare the light intensity information to a predetermined threshold intensity value; and

adjust the opacity of one or more cells of a matrix.

40. The article of claim 39, further storing software which, when executed, causes a processor-based system to:

monitor a position of a receptor; and

adjust the opacity of a second plurality of cells of the matrix when the position of the receptor changes.

41. The article of claim 40, further storing software which, when executed, causes a processor-based system to:

monitor a position of a light source whose intensity exceeds the predetermined threshold intensity value;

adjust additional cells of the matrix when the position of the receptor is not substantially toward the light source.

Sub A3 Cont

42. The article of claim 40, further storing software which, when executed, causes a processor-based system to adjust additional cells of the matrix when the receptor includes more than one optical receiver.

43. An attachment for a camera, comprising:

a matrix comprising a plurality of selectively transmissive units;

a light deflector for sending a portion of the incident light to a sensor; and

a first adjustable lens for receiving incident light, wherein the first adjustable lens may be moved such that the incident light reaches a focal point at the matrix.

44. The attachment of claim 43, wherein the sensor comprises a plurality of photosensitive cells.

Sub A2 Cnt

45. The attachment of claim 44, further comprising:

a controller coupled to the sensor, wherein the controller receives a voltage associated with each of the plurality of photosensitive cells.

46. The attachment of claim 45, wherein a unit of the matrix is made less transmissive when an associated cell of the sensor exceeds a predetermined voltage.

47. The attachment of claim 43, further comprising:

a second adjustable lens for receiving the incident light from the matrix, wherein the second adjustable lens may be moved such that the incident light reaches a second focal point at a receptor.

48. The attachment of claim 43, wherein the receptor is a film surface of a camera body.

Sub A2

49. The attachment of claim 43, wherein the light deflector is a beamsplitter.

50. The attachment of claim 42, wherein the first adjustable lens may be moved such that the deflected incident light reaches a focal point at the sensor.

end